THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

Wright & Williams

Have just received per Superb Hope, from New-York their assortment of Fall and Winter Goods—It embraces a greater variety of fancy articles than they have heretofore had, and consists in part of the following:

Blue, black, Oxford mixed, drab and brown Cloths,
Blue, buff and drab Cassimeres,
Blue, black, grey and other colored Sattinets (a large assortment,)
Figured, black, blue, crimson, brown and other col'd Bombazettes,
Plain black do. (very fine,)
White and red Flannels, assorted,
Rose and point Blankets,
White and grey lambs wool Hose & 1-2 do
White, bl'k & lead col'd worsted do.
Do. and black silk and cotton do.
Plain & bordered cassimere Shawls,
Black do. and col'd cassimere Points,
Plain and fig'd blk. Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Blk. and color'd nankin and Canton crape Robes and Shawls,
Black and white Italian Crapes (very fine,)
Plain black Gros de Naples silk (very superior)
Color'd and black figured Gros de Naples and Gros de te silks,
Pink, blue, salmon, white and green Florence silks.
White cashmere Scarfs,
Do. and crimson imtn. Merino do.
Crimson, white, black, purple and other color'd cashmere & imtn. merino Handkerchiefs,
Satin damask, Gros de Naples and Gros de te silk handkerchiefs, in great variety,
Figd. Swiss muslins and Swiss muslin 1-2 Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superfine and common Calicoes,
4-4 Irish Linens in whole and demi pieces,
Irish Sheetings, Irish and Russia Diapers,
Long Lawns and linen Cambricks,
4-4 Tamboured and loom sewed book Muslins,
4-4 and 6-4 plain Book, Mull, Jackonet and Cambrick muslins, and 6-4 cotton Cambricks,
Toilnet, Valentia, white and colored Marseilles, blk. silk and other Vestings,
Six packages domestic cotton goods—such as 3-4 brown & bleached Shirtings, 4-4 and 5-4 Sheetings, 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 Indigo Checks—Plaids, Bedticks, Diapers, cotton Yarns, &c. &c.
Tortoise Shell tuck and side Combs,
Fine Beaver, castor and Roram *Hats*,
Ladies Morocco and Prunell Shoes, of the best quality.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware and Crockery,
and a general assortment of
GROCERIES.

The above goods were selected with great care and are offered at unusually low prices for Cash or Produce.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 11 — *Tf*

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received a large supply of Books, which he offers for sale cheap—Among them are the following:—

The Life and Correspondence of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Walsh's Life of La Fayette—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts—Bancroft's Life of Washington, in 2 vols.—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia, in 2. vols.—Franklin's Life and Essays—Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life—Reid on the Mind—Philadelphia Souvenir—Cook's Voyages, in 2 vols.—Self Knowledge—Bibles and Testaments. Besides a variety of Novels and Poems, viz: the Scottish Chiefs, in 3 vols.—Thaddeus of Warsaw, in 2 vols.—Beauties of the British Classics, 2 vols.—Yankee in London—Tales of the Gemi, 2 vols.—A Sailor's Friendship and Soldier's Love—Paul and Virginia—Decision, a tale—Robinson Crusoe, 2 vols.—Pope's Works, 2 vols.—Milton's do. do.—Washington or Liberty Restored—Wreath, &c.

Also a large collection of School Books now in use, viz:—

Murray's and Webster's Spelling Books—Looking Glass—Murray's Grammar and Exercise—Do. Introduction—Do. Reader—History of Rome—Do. of Greece—Do. of England—Scott's Lessons—Pike's Daboll's and Jess' Arithmetics—Cummings' and Morse's Geography with an Atlas—Walker's Dictionary, large & small—Chronology—Blair's Lectures—Do. Philosophy—Bonnycastle's Algebra—Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, and a number of Primers and small books with pictures—Copy Books, Copper Plates, Paper, Slates, Pencils, Quills, Inkstands, Ink, &c &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Nov. 25.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Additional Supplies.

We have received per schr. Francis D. Williams from N. York, a variety of seasonable and desirable Goods—amongst them are
Fine Oxford mixt and middling quality blue Clothes,
Plain brown Bombazettes,
Brown and black Hollands,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tuck Combs, blue and black Italian Sewing-, &c. &c.

Wright & Williams.
Elizabeth City, Dec. 2.

LIME! LIME!!

I have just received per brig Deborah from Boston

90 casks of Thomastown Stone Lime,
1000 pounds of Cheese,
95 coils Rigging,
Cables, assorted,
Domestic Goods, &c.
Hardware, assorted, and
50 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale on reasonable terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun
Fobesville, Nov. 4.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE*.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being duly authorised, now offers for sale all the Real Estate of Doct. *Isaiah Sanborn, dec'd as follows:*

One Tract of Land adjoining Nathan Hollowell and others, near Parkville, containing 3057 acres without improvements.

One Tract lying on Perquimans River, adjoining Simeon P. Long and others, containing 180 acres, thirty acres of which has been recently cleared and is in a good state of cultivation, this land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and Cotton, and is of good quality; on it is a good Barn and framed House, 30 feet long with a Stack Chimney.

One other Tract lying on Goodwin's Mill Pond, containing about 60 acres, part of it cleared.—Attached to this tract is a good Cyprus Swamp well set with Timber, and

One other Tract of Land containing 50 acres, in Ballahack, adjoining James Moore and others, which is well set with prime timber.

ALSO,

A number of Lots, in the town of Hertford, among them is that well improved lot, where the dec'd formerly lived, containing every necessary building, and in good order.

The above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and the payment made easy, and if not disposed of before the 28th day of December next, will be sold, on that day at public sale, in the Town of Hertford.

Alfred Moore.
December 9. — *Bt*

CHEAP PROPERTY.

The subscriber having made arrangements for a removal from his present residence, will sell upon a liberal credit, that well located and improved Property in the Town of Hertford which he at this time occupies, embracing three Lots, with a commodious Dwelling House and every necessary out house, now in good repair. No property in the said town can be better calculated for a private residence and at the same time for business.—His present price is *Fifteen Hundred Dollars, only*

Jonathan H. Jacocks.
Hertford Nov. 22.—Dec. 2. — *Tf*

JUST RECEIVED
Per Brig Mary Hart from Tobago.
32 puncheons RUM
For sale by
Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 9.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

It is surprising to find how nature keeps pace with art—the *Times* of Friday informs us that there has been discovered in Hungary, in the salt mine of Szaltina, a natural stream of hydrogen gas, which has been received and conducted by pipes, by which the mine is now lighted.—There are letters in town stating, that in Swedish Pomenaria several steam-engines of forty-horse power, have been discovered growing in a large field; but we are inclined to doubt the fact.

The accurate time the sun has ket for six thousand years is alone unerring evidence of an Almighty Maker and still sustaining regulator.

Blanks for sale at this office

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON THE SELECTION OF SEED CORN.

DEAR SIR, *November* 25, 1826.

Now is the time for those who may not be done gathering corn to select their seed ears. It has long been the judicious practice of many farmers within my knowledge, to select their seed corn from the best bearing stalks. Many other farmers consider this practice as idle, and some sneer at it; but they only betray their own want of observation; every attentive gardener is well aware of the advantage of selecting the best seeds—and how many farmers are constantly in quest of the best variety of wheat.—Now, of all the grains we know of, corn mixes its kinds with the greatest facility. The natural effect of this is, that the varieties of corn are almost infinite—and hence the need for selecting your seed corn is vastly greater, and more palpably manifest, than for selecting any other seed grain.

Those who sneer at a farmer for selecting his seed corn, must be under the impression, that the corn in a field is all of precisely the same kind, and that one stalk's bearing three ears, another two, and a third but one, is the mere effect of accident. But this cannot be the fact. In passing through a poor part of my field the other day, I was struck with a stalk, and upon examination found five good ears on it. I looked to the next hill—there were two stalks—one had one ear, the other none. I examined many hills round—I found most of the stalks with one good ear, several with two, and one or two with three, but this single stalk, though not larger, had more ears on it than any hill near it, where there was either one, or two, or three stalks in the hill. Now, sir, this could not be the effect of accident; it must be the effect of breed. I do not believe that you can find a corn field in which there are not twenty different kinds of corn, mixed in endless shades and degrees. What a field then is here every where open to select a choice from.—You plant from a stalk that has borne you three ears, it will be most likely to bring you such bearing stalks; not from accident, but because it is natural for like to beget like, and for seed to produce its own kind. I heard a farmer say, the first year he thus selected his seed corn, he produced an increase of twenty per cent., or twenty bushels in every hundred of his crop. The second year the increase from the second selection was not so manifest, nor so great; but his crop still improved; and when he went into his field to gather his seed after three years previous careful selection, he asserted to me, that he found more stalks bearing three ears than he could find of stalks bearing two ears the first season he began to make the selection.

CORNUCOPIÆ.

Edisto Island, S. C. Nov. 20, 1826.

DEAR SIR,

It will be recollected, that last year I addressed you on the relative value of seed from the but end, middle, and point, or small end, of corn. You will also remember, that the result of my experiment seemed to indicate the superior productiveness of the grains from the point. I have since tested the experiment on a large scale. I selected three contiguous acres of poor land, and planted every alternate half acre with seed from the three artificial divisions of the ear. When the crop was harvested, the product of each acre, on measurement, was found to be as follows, viz.

	B.	P.	Q.
Point, or small end,	8	3	2
Middle, - -	10	1	6
But end, - -	11	0	4

It would thus appear, that the ascendant generative power of the small end of corn has not been established. One fact, however, has not been fully confirmed, to wit, that the seed from the but end is decidedly more productive than that from the middle. In the first experiment, the advantage of the former over the latter, in a half acre, was one peck and one quart: in this instance, two pecks and sick quarts. To this result, as exemplified in two fairly tested experiments, our practice, so far from having conformed, has hitherto been in direct opposition, and hence obviously to the impairment of our interest.

Respectfully, yours,
WHITEMARSH B. SEABROOK.

AGRICULTURAL AXIOMS.

In no department is Bacon's celebrated maxim "knowledge is power" more true than in regard to agriculture: hence no farmer can be accounted skilful in his profession who does not avail himself of the information to be derived from the experience of others, and who does not improve his knowledge of husbandry by the perusal of the ablest works that have been written on that subject. It is absurd to imagine, that the communication of knowledge by printing, which has promoted the advancement of every other art, should be of no use in agriculture.

Endeavor to raise good grain, for it will always sell, even in years of plenty; whereas it is only in dear and scarce seasons that there is a demand for grain of an inferior quality.

Let your stock of cattle, horses, &c. be of the best sorts, and more remarkable for real utility than for beauty or fashion.

Be not above your profession, and always consider it as the first that any man can follow.

Admit no guest into your house, who cannot live upon the productions of his own country.

No farmer ought to undertake to cultivate any more land than he can stock and manage to advantage. It is better to till 20 acres well, than 100 in a slovenly manner.

A man's owning a large farm is no excuse for imperfect tillage. What he cannot *improve* he need not undertake to cultivate. Most of our lands in the vicinity of villages, if left to the operation of nature, will soon be profitable for fuel and timber. Large pastures may be profitable with no other labor than what is necessary to keep them clear of bushes. But to run over 20 acres of ploughed land or mowing land, for what, with good cultivation, may be obtained from five acres, is the quintessence of bad husbandry,

A large farm without skill, capital, or industry, is a plague to its owner. It is like what somebody said of self-righteousness, the more you have of it the worse you are off.

Be not afraid of trying experiments; but let them be on a small scale at first, and few at a time.

The color of cattle.—A writer in the New-England Farmer under the signature of Agricola, attributes much importance to the *color* of cattle: "Having been for some years a considerable traveller in New-England, I have noticed that the best farmers always have the best cattle. Where you find, as in Worcester county large barns, strong walls, square lots, great crops of rowen, huge wood piles, fat horses, well painted houses, and all the ordinary indications of plenty and independence, you invariably find *red or brown oxen and cows.* Selection from his calves, for three or four years, of red, brown, or brindle, by any farmer, will soon teach him the value of the expedient: a bright red is to be preferred; but next to this, the brown, and then the mixture of both, (the brindle,) which is an excellent hardy color for working oxen. No purchaser of oxen or cows overlooks the article of color."

Infallible remedy for stopping bleeding of the nose.

One ounce of sugar of lead, and half an ounce of green vitriol, to be triturated in a glass mortar; add to these half a pint of spirits of wine. Of this composition, young people, from ten to twelve years of age, are to take ten or twelve drops; patients under twenty years, fourteen or fifteen drops; and grown persons, twenty drops, four times each, in a spoonful of wine or brandy.—Some very interesting trials, in the most obstinate cases, have been made with this mixture, with the greatest success.

Remark.—No salt of lead should be taken *internally* without medical advice. It is a powerful drug; that is, if the proper precautions or proportions are neglected or exceeded, it is a strong poison. The green vitriol can have no other effect than to decompose part of the sugar or acetite of lead; that is, to convert the acetite, in part, into sulphate of lead, which is insoluble; and nearly all the green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, into acetite of iron.

A *Gymnasium* for *Ladies* has been established in Boston. The New-York Times suggests that "if this kind of education becomes general, it will be necessary that the militia should be more strictly disciplined, and strengthened by numbers and frequent drilling."

Extract of a letter from a Young Officer, dated August 1, 1826.

The people of this country cannot feel satisfied with any situation that does not promote their individual interests; and, in their avidity after wealth, they forget their patriotism. They have no idea of a freedom which does not recognise a liberty of action, without regard to honor, or morality. Gold is their idol, and they would sacrifice their dearest rights, nay, even their country, at its shrine. They are governed by no constitution, but by the edicts and proclamations of Bolivar, made to suit the occasion, or the exigency of the times. They are told, that their government is republican; but they can form no idea of the principles or meaning of the term, or of their situation as a people; but live apparently as discontented as when under the oppressions of Ferdinand. In fact, they consider themselves *losers* by the change. Their courts of judicature are mere mockeries, where justice is served out with a liberal hand, or sold (like goods at auction) to the highest bidder.—Equity is never thought of but to be laughed at. The poor, are poor and wretched indeed. Their streets are literally filled with paupers, who are seated at all corners of the city, trying, by the most pitiful tales, to beg enough to prevent them from starving. Murder is so common as to cease to excite surprise; and, so little is it cared for, that no trouble is taken to detect the perpetrator, and it is committed without the fear of detection. It is a republic only by name.

Their navy has been disbanded with the exception of a few small vessels, for which they are obliged to press men.

P. S. August 3d—A plot has been discovered by Bolivar to assassinate him, and send all the Colombian troops out of the country. The general officers and the chief men in the city have been engaged in it, and about one hundred of them have been arrested and thrown into prison.—The affair is kept in as profound secresy as possible, and people are so afraid to talk about it, that we cannot gather many of the particulars.

An officer has just returned from the shore, who states the report of the manner it was detected.

It appears that a few nights ago, Bolivar awoke about midnight, and seeing a light in an adjoining apartment, called to see who was there; it proved to be a servant, who said that being restless he had taken the light, and was about sweeping the room. This was so unusual an hour that Bolivar suspected something, and had the man seized, who became frightened and confessed the whole plot.

Arrangements had been made to massacre him, while going to or coming from the theatre, on the night of the 28th of July. He immediately doubled his guards, and went as he intended, to the playhouse, where he discovered many of the plotters collected; they were seized immediately and put in close confinement. What will be the result no one can say. But there is certainly a portentous political cloud hanging over this country, which must ere long burst upon them.—Bolivar's conduct is, I am sorry to say, very much questioned by his former friends, who now consider him as a man of most unbounded ambition.

Very interesting from Colombia.

By the brig Columbian, Rugan, at Philadelphia in 15 days from Laguira, the editor of the Aurora and Franklin Gazette has received Caraccas papers to the 23d of November, and verbal intelligence to the 26th. By these it appears that the republic of Colombia is declared to be "in a state of complete dissolution," and Venezuela was about to constitute herself into an independent state.

On the 28th of August, the people of Guayaquil assembled in town meeting, and the intendant read a document, in which the forces of Spain, naval and military, on the coasts and in the neighborhood of Colombia, and in Cuba, are greatly magnified; the republic is represented to be in extreme danger from this source; Venezuela in arms against the present system of the republic; the eastern sections under martial law; Magdalena containing within its bosom the seeds of a dreadful combustion; pretensions cherished at Panama of a hostile nature; the central provinces distracted by opposite opinions, interests and passions; no national party existing; the generals, politicians, and revolutionary leaders, all disagreeing, and the elements of destruction constantly increasing. For these reasons, the people of Guayaquil unanimously resolved to consign the absolute sovereignty of the country into the hands of *Bolivar*. The citizens of Quito, following the "ignominious example" of Guayaquil, on the 6th of September, resolved to entreat *Bolivar*, to "*deign* to receive them under his protection" as dictator, and inviting him to convoke a grand national convention. Panama adopted a nearly similar course. On the 6th of November, the people of Caraccas declared Venezuela and Apure to be independent federal states, and invited the other departments of Colombia to confederate with them.—The government of Bogota was at the same time declared to be only a government of its own, of Boyaca and Cauca.

General *Paez*, therefore, on the 7th of November, convened a public meeting in the convent of San Francisco at Caraccas. On that occasion he made a speech decidedly in favor of the course taken by Caraccas. The meeting, after deliberation and discussion, then adopted resolutions calling on General *Paez* to issue a proclamation for the holding of elections in each of the districts of Venezuela, to choose deputies to a general assembly of the state.

On the 13th of November, accordingly the General issued a proclamation, directing these elections, and decreeing that all the deputies shall assemble in the city of Valencia on the 10th of next January, and that the constituent Congress of the state of Venezuela shall be installed by the 15th of that month.

On the 23d of November, General *Paez* being at Laguira, intelligence was received, that Porto Cabello had revolted against him and the declaration of Venezuelean independence. The General immediately summoned all his disposable forces, and marched to Caraccas, where he would promptly adopt measures to suppress the revolt at Porto Cabello.

The conduct and sentiments of *Bolivar*, in relation to the monarchichal principles recently avowed, appear to be generally reprobated in Venezuela, and Paez has taken the popular side of the question. Bolivar was to leave Lima on the 25th of August for Colombia. The republic is in a very unsettled state.

Our commerce and interests require a naval force in that quarter.

SINGULAR REPORT.—We have been informed (says the New-York National Advocate of Monday last) that a courier from England lately passed through this city to Washington, with despatches from the British cabinet, conveying intelligence *that the present condition of Spain was such as to render it necessary for England to garrison the Island of Cuba.* If this be true it gives a new explanation to the late conduct of England with regard to the colonial trade. A short time will decide its correctness.—But taken in connection with the policy of this country, it assumes a very portentous aspect. The Island of Cuba would be to the English in this hemisphere what the citadel of Gibraltar is to them in Europe.—That the English feel anxious to possess the city of Havana, there can be no doubt. It would give them a controul over the trade of all the western states of their great rival on this continent. Their late order in council, and their refusal to negotiate with Mr. Gallatin, indicate that the English cabinet had some deep plan in agitation. If that plan was the possession of the Havana, it is not a matter of surprise that her ministry should leave the colonial trade as it ever was. Their object plainly is to force this country to their own terms; but we hope and trust there is yet the same spirit in the United States which animated our country during the last war—the war of our commercial independence. We look with anxiety upon the future.

Congressional Summary.

19TH CONGRESS..2ND SESSION.

[*From the National Journal.*]

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.—The Senate was occupied the whole of yesterday in balloting for the Committees, according to the new mode prescribed by the resolution of Mr. *Chambers*.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President, embracing some information relative to Indian Affairs, in addition to what was communicated at the commencement of the session.—The bill for the relief of the New-York and Pennsylvania Institutions of the Deaf and Dumb was taken up in committee of the whole and reported; but on an amendment being proposed by Mr. *White* of Florida, the bill and amendment were laid on the table. A great number of resolutions were offered; among others, one by Mr. *Cambreleng* of New-York, relative to the quantity and description of merchandize exported from the United States to British colonies embraced in the late Order in Council. A resolution offered by Mr. *Ward* of New-York, referring to the Library committee the subject of preparing paintings to fill the vacant space in the Rotunda of the Capitol, was adopted. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. *Martindale* of N. York, relative to any evasions which may have taken place of the duties imposed by law on imported wool and woollon manufactures. A letter from the sons of the late Benjamin West to the Speaker was laid before the House, asking of Congress to purchase the pictures belonging to Mr. West, which by his death had devolved to his sons. The letter was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. *R. M. Johnson*, of Kentucky, introduced his bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which was read and committed. A resolution was introduced by Mr. *Barton*, of Missouri, relative to donations of small tracts of the public lands: and one by Mr. *Reed*, of Mississippi, relative to an extension of the Western limits of the State.

In the House of Representatives, a few private bills were reported and committed. Among the various resolutions offered and agreed to, was one by Mr. *Wright*, of Ohio, referring it to the Committee on Manufactures to determine on the expediency of requiring prompt payment of import duties. A resolution offered by Mr. *Pearce*, of Rhode-Island, relative to the laws regulating the coins of the United States and foreign coins, was agreed to. The committee on Commerce were directed, on motion of Mr. *Hobart*, of Massachusetts, to inquire into the expediency of amending the act "for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries." A resolution on the subject of making hats, of palm and other leaf, liable to import duty, was also introduced by Mr. *Pearce*, of R. Island, and referred. A resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. *White*, of Florida, relative to the completion of the military roads from Pensacola to St. Augustine.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Barton's resolution relative to the donation of small lots of the public lands was taken up, and was explained by some remarks of Mr. Barton.

A bill was offered by Mr. Dickerson, and passed to a second reading, which provides that $5,000,000 annually, instead of being applied to the extinguishment of the public debt, shall be paid over to the several states, in the ratio of the apportionment of direct taxes.

In the House of Representatives, the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances was received, and 6,000 copies were ordered to be printed.—Five private bills were acted on in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day. Among the resolutions offered, was one (which was laid on the table until to-day, under one of the rules of the House,) by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, providing that in calling over the names of the states for the petitions, the order in which they are named shall be changed according to the mode prescribed in the resolution.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill introduced on Wednesday by Mr. *Dickerson*, "to provide for the distribution of a part of the revenues of the United States, among the several States of the Union," was read a third time, and referred to a select Committee of seven members.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, brought before the Senate the embarrassed situation of the Colombia College, and urged the expediency of relieving the Institution by a release of the debt due from it to the Government.

In the House, several bills were reported, read and committed; among others, the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road; and a bill relative to the northern boundary of the state of Illinois. The various bills which on the preceding day, passed through committee, were read a third time and passed. Mr. *Mitchell's* resolution relative to a change of the order in which the states are called over was considered; but after a few words from Mr. *Mitchell*, the *Speaker*, and Mr. *Sprague*, of Maine, it was, on motion of Mr. *Brent*, of Louisiana, laid on the table. Upwards of twenty new resolutions were offered.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16.—In the Senate, the resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of relieving the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, by the release of a debt due from the College to the Government was taken up and agreed to. The resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. *Reed*, of Mississippi, proposing an inquiry into the extent of the constitutional powers of the Government over the public lands, and into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the same for the purpose of internal improvements within the states and territories where the lands lie, was taken up for consideration. Mr. *Reed* supported the resolution by a brief but interesting statement of facts respecting the situation of some western states and territories, and the peculiar relation in which the new states stand to the General Government. Mr. *Barton*, did not think that constitutional questions were fit subjects for reports and arguments of committees; and, at his suggestion, the resolution was so modified as to submit to the committee an inquiry into the question of expediency only. The question being taken on agreeing to the resolution, as modified, it was decided in the negative. Ayres 12, noes 16.

In the House, several bills were reported, read and committed, and a private bill was ordered to a third reading. The bills which were ordered to a third reading on Thursday were passed. The resolution offered by Mr. *Bartlett* led to some short discussion, when it was ultimately adopted, as amended by Mr. *M'Coy*. Among the resolutions offered was one by Mr. *M'Lean*, of Onio, calling for information from the War Department as to any disposition to emigrate which may have been evinced by the Indian tribes, and the best mode of overcoming any obstacles to their removal west of the Mississippi. A resolution was also offered by Mr. *Drayton*, of S. Carolina, on the subject of an equal extension of the judiciary system to all the states of the Union. Mr. *Mitchell*, of South Corolina, laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount and description of merchandize annually shipped to the West India islands; and the like information as to the annual imports from the same islands.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

Herald Office, New-Haven, Dec. 11.

WEST INDIA TRADE.—We learn by Capt. Beecher, of the brig Gold Hunter, arrived at this port in 16 days from St. Kitts, that a proclamation had been issued by the Admiral on that station, ordering that all American vessels remaining in the ports of the British islands on and after the first of December, unless detained for ballasting, should be seized and disposed of according to the terms of the act prohibiting the intercourse between those islands and the U. States—and also declaring that all English vessels from other islands, with American produce on board, would be seized and confiscated.

The State Bank.—Monday last being the day fixed by law for the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, for the election of Directors, &c. it was accordingly held at the Bank, in this city. Col. Wm Polk was called to the Chair. A Committee was appointed to look into the Affairs of the Bank; and on the following day the Directors were elected. The meeting of the Stockholders then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

The only changes in the Directory of the Principal Bank, were the election of H. M. Miller and H. H. Cannon, in the places of Wm. Shaw and Gavin Hogg, resigned.

On the evening of their Election, the new Directory met, and having re-elected Mr. Boylan their President, proceeded to the appointment of the Presidents and Directors of the several Branches. The only alterations made in any of the Directories, were the following:

At Edenton—Josiah Hollier, in the place of Ebenezer Paine, deceased.

At Tarborough.—Joseph R. Lloyd, in the place of H. A. Donaldson, resigned.

At Wilmington—Alexander Peden, in the place of John Cotharden, resigned.

[*Raleigh Register.*

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

The first and second parts of volume sixth of Humboldt's Personal Narrative of his travels in South America, in 1799 and 1802, have been published this year in London, being a translation, by Helen Maria Williams, from the French work. After a perusal of one of them, we are able to present the following statements in a concise form, which will furnish an intelligible view of the general aspect of the South-American continent, as represented by that great traveller, Humboldt.

The size of South America is almost double that of Europe. It contains 571,000 square marine leagues; and a fourth part of it is covered with mountains, either in groups or chains. The other parts are plains, which form long bands, covered with forests or grasses.

The plains through which flow the waters of the Lower Oronoco, the Amazon and La Plata, are of different elevations; but where the nearest sources approach each other, the country is so nearly level that nothing but the opposite direction of the streams indicates any rise in the surface. The plain of the Amazon is covered with timber: the other two with gramina. The only mountains disconnected with the Andes, are the groups of Santa Martha, in Colombia; those of Parime, between the 4th and 8th degrees N. and those of Brazil. None of these attain the height of perpetual snows. They are little more than half the altitude of the peaks of Mexico, and inferior to the loftiest of the Rocky Mountains. The highest are in the north, those of Santa Martha.

[Humboldt calls the Alleganies, also, an insulated groupe—and denominates the White Hills of N. Hampshire the culminant point.]

The Andes are the longest and most constant in direction of all mountainous chains, and are 2800 or 3000 leagues in length (20 to a deg.) which is equal to the distance from the N. W. corner of Spain to the N. E. corner of Asia. A little less than half of the chain is in S. America. The principal range of Chili and Upper Peru has three great spurs projecting out to the east; and just north it divides into two, from Potosi to Cusco, giving place to the table land, which contains the river Desaguadero, & Lake of Titicaca—twenty times larger than that of Geneva.

On the banks of the lake are ruins mentioned by Garsilaso, &c. showing a state of civilization anterior to the Inca Manco Capac. This is about 14 deg. S. lat. and another similar plain occurs which includes the province of Quito, on the equator. This was the second seat of civilization in S. America, and very lofty mountains rise on both sides of it.—Another interval occurs near Pasto; and where the mountains divide beyond, they give rise to the Cauca and Magdalena and bound the course of the latter river to the sea, while another division forms the valley of the former further westward.

This tripple division of the mountains in the upper part of Colombia, affords great variety of climate, and, consequently of productions, and will one day offer facilities of intercourse. There are the sultry vallies, and the cold and temperate plains of Peru. None of these mountains are covered with perpetual snows, excepting some on the eastern branch. Bogota, the capital of Columbia, and several other towns are situated on elevated plains, which form western spurs from this eastern range.

This volume, like the preceding, abounds in philosophical reflections on an extensive scale, which cannot fail to interest men of science. It is accompanied with a section of the Andes at Chimborazo, showing at one view the comparative heights of the principal points and regions in the neighborhood, and with known places in Europe, together with the names and elevations of the numerous plants found in the Andes, from the equator to about four degrees South.

The town of Quito is situated higher than the region of perpetual snow on the Alps, the plains of Luisa, a little lower than the summit of Mount Etna. The perpetual snows begin on Chimborazo at 2500 toises above the sea, or about the heighth of the summit of Mount Blanc. At the heighth of 3000 toises Humboldt was stopped in his ascent in 1802 by a cleft in a rock.

Extract of a letter dated

St. THOMAS, Nov. 12.

A Danish schooner came in last night from Tampico, which was robbed of $14,000 in merchandize and specie, by a brig and a schooner, between Hayti and Porto Rico. This beginning shows the absolute necessity there is, that our government should send out some ships for protection to the American trade in these seas.

The U. S. ship *Peacock*, Capt. Jones was at Otaheite 1st September.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Dec. 23, 1826

TO PATRONS.

The last number of the Star completed the fifth year since its publication; and on commencing the sixth we feel it our duty to tender our sincere thanks to those of our friends, who have, with undeviating punctuality come forward and paid us; while at the same time, we are compelled through necessity, to "jog the memory" of those delinquent patrons who are still in arrears. Our business cannot be conducted without considerable expense, and how is it possible we can meet the demands against us, if those who profit by our labors do not pay us promptly. The sum of three dollars is a very inconsiderable amount to a man, in the course of twelve months, particularly if paid every year when due—which to us is in advance. We hope those subscribers who are in arrears, (some two, three, and some we are sorry to say even four and five years) will remit us the money without further delay. We are proud of every man's good opinion, but a man should be more highly elevated in the rank of his fellow beings than any one we have ever seen, before he becomes satisfied that his *name* is a good substitute for the money to the publisher of a public journal. To be plain, we desire nobody's patronage who does not consider the Star worth the price of the subscription.

We have put in requisition every means within our talent and industry for the gratification of our readers; and we will continue to avail ourselves of all the opportunities afforded us by our situation, to lay before them the latest and most authentic information upon all subjects of general interest or public utility. We shall suffer no intermission in our efforts, but on the contrary renew them, in order to make our journal useful and interesting to all classes of the community.

All the reputation, whether it be much or little, which we now possess, we are satisfied has been earned by our own exertions. We feel grateful for the support we have received, and by perseverance and close application to business, look forward with a confident hope of a large and increasing share of public patronage.

Cotton.—By letters received in town, from N. York, we learn that this article has fallen one cent in the pound.

The launch of the schooner ALPHEUS will take place this day at 10 o'clock.

The Weather.—Saturday last was almost as warm as a day in the month of May—the mercury stood as high as 70 degrees. On Monday night we had a fall of snow, sufficient to have covered the ground, but for the quantity of rain which fell on that day.

The report published in our paper today, relative to a courier arriving in this country from England, with despatches from the British Cabinet, conveying intelligence, *that England, owing to the present condition of Spain, considered it necessary to garrison the Island of Cuba*, turns out to be false, as appears by papers received yesterday.

A Desperado.—The Charlotte Journal gives particulars of a tragic affair which took place in Mecklenburg county, N. C, which is in substance as follows:—

A man named Yandle went to his brother-in-law's John Hartis, and presented his rifle to kill him, which flashed; Hartis seized the rifle, and a scuffle ensued, Yandle overpowered him and beat his brains out. He then went to another house and attempted to kill Hartis' wife; but she escaped after being severely wounded. Going off about half mile, he met a man named Fisher, fired, and wounded him. He then went to the house of a widow woman, and laid violent hands on a young woman, who made her escape. By this time, the alarm had been given, and Judge Ruffin issued a bench warrant, and ordered the sheriff to take him dead or alive. The sheriff started with a guard of 20 men, surrounded the house of Yandle, who refused to surrender, and made considerable resistance. They fired into the house through a crack, but unfortunately missed him and killed a little daughter of his who was lying in bed. Yandle then rushed out of the house, and fired on the guard within four paces of the muzzle of his gun, which did not take effect. At this moment the guard fired upon him, and he fell dead a few paces from the door.

In the death of the little girl, no blame can be attached to the guard, who did not know there was any other person in the house besides Yandle, who had covered his wife and children up in bed, and declared that if they made the least noise, he would put them to death.

The resolutions to take the sense of the freeholders of the State of Virginia on a Convention, passed the House of Delegates on Wednesday the 13th inst. by a majority of five, in a very full House.

Indemnity for Captured Slaves.—It will be pleasing information to many of our fellow-citizens bordering on the Sea Board, to learn, that the subject of the negotiation with the British Government, relative to Indemnity claimed by the United States for Slaves carried off from our territory by British Cruisers, during the late war, has been brought to an amicable adjustment by Mr. Gallatin.

Information reached here yesterday, that Mr. KING, late Secretary of Legation, and the British King's Messenger arrived at New-York on Thursday last, bringing this agreeable intelligence, and further—that the indemnity has actually been paid.—[*Nor. Beacon.*

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Regular files of Bogota papers to the 3d Nov. were received at the Office of the Baltimore Gazette on Monday morning. The editor of the Gazette, in a manuscript communication to Mr. Lyford, says—"The papers contain the important information that Gen. BOLIVAR had left Guayaquil on the 18th of Sept. and would be in Bogota in the course of a month. Previously to his leaving Guayaquil, he gave orders that the Constitutional system should be observed throughout the departments of Asuay, Quito and Guayaquil, without the slightest alteration—thus totally disproving the vile assertions that he was the author of the proceedings in different parts of Colombia, calculated to elevate himself to supreme power. I have not time to give you the translation of his proclamation, but it contains matter sufficient to do away all suspicion as to the purity of his intentions, and decided attachment to Republican institutions."

North Carolina Gold Mines.—The quantity of gold that is daily found in and about Montgomery county is become so very important, that the officers of the mint of the U. S. have offered eagles, ready coined, weight for weight, for the gold bullion as it comes from the mines; but in Philadelphia there have lately been established no less than eight gold beaters, who offer to give four per cent. more than the current coin; for they find the gold so pure and ductile, that nothing can exceed the excellence of the leaf gold made thereof.

Seven waggons passed through this city lately, in one day, from Connecticut, laden with all kinds of tin ware, dry goods, cutlery, and various wares and merchandize, on their way to the gold mines of Montgomery. They mean principally to establish themselves at Salisbury, where the gold will be taken in barter, and thus a very lucrative trade is carried on. The Banks, we hear, are greatly benefited in North Carolina by the gold found there, for they receive bullion for their paper, which enables them to issue more and with perfect safety.—[*Wash. Tel.*

The Board of Officers which we have mentioned as being convened in Washington, consisting of Generals *Cadwallader*, *Sumner* and *Daniel*, of the Militia, and General *Scott*, Colonels *Eustis*, *Taylor* and *Cutler*, and Major *Nourse*, of the Army has, we understand, fulfilled the duties assigned to it by the Secretary of War and adjourned.

This Board has been, for the last two months, closely occupied in preparing systems of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry Exercise, for the use of the Militia, and in reporting a plan of organization, by which this great arm of National defence may be rendered more efficient.

The whole of this subject is now before Congress, and we have no doubt of its receiving that attention which its importance as a great National object, demands.—[*Nat. Int.*

MR. RANDOLPH.

The following paragraphs are contained in the infamous speech, delivered in the United States Senate by Mr. Randolph, which led to the altercation between him and Mr. Clay. No man on earth, save John Randolph could embody so much real bitterness and sarcasm in the same space.—We record it as a curiosity, and as a specimen of the bitterness of John Randolph, of Roanoke.—[*Literary Cadet.*

"This man—(mankind I crave your pardon)—this worm--(little animals forgive the insult)—was spit out of the womb of meanness—was raised to higher life than he was born to—for he was raised to the society of blackguards. Some fortune—kind to him—cruel to us—has tossed him to the Secretaryship of State.

"Contempt has the property of descending, but she stops far short of him. She would die before she could reach him. He dwells below her fall.

"I would hate him if I did not despise him. It is not *what* he is, but *where* he is, that put my thoughts in action. That ALPHABET, which writes the names of *Thersites*, of *Blackguard*, of *Squalidity*, refuses her letters for him.

"That mind which thinks on what it cannot express, can scarcely think of him. An *hyperbole* for *meanness* would be an *elipsis for Clay.*"

BEAUTIFUL PERORATION.

A cause of great importance has been lately brought to a close in the City of New-York. It was a trial for a conspiracy to defraud certain monied institutions and individuals of that city. The persons implicated were of the first rank, and the counsel for the defence embraced the first talents in the State. From the Speech of Elisha Williams, of Hudson, we extract the following from among the concluding paragraphs.

"I should have no difficulty in dismissing the case and relieving you from any further exercise of patience if I did not feel that this cause originated in motives, and has been conducted in a manner calculated to leave my clients exposed to the fangs of a terrible monster, to public prejudice. Public prejudice, gentlemen, yes, public prejudice which cannot be debarred an entrance within these walls, which poisons the human mind, and disturbs the course of justice. Public prejudice which every man dreads and which none can escape. Noiseless, silent, and unperceived, it falls upon the human mind like the poisonous dews of an infected autumn upon the dying vegetation of the world; insinuates itself in the most secret recesses of the soul; it seizes the master passions of the mind; it wields them to its own impure purposes, and tramples over every feeling and every virtue. Yes, gentlemen, public prejudice has armed itself once and again to the dismay of the good and the virtuous. The thrones of despots are supported by its power—the chains of slavery have been rivetted by its hands; it presides wherever human nature will bow to its power; it mingles in the ministrations of the altar; it operates upon the best feelings of the human heart, and turns them aside to its unholy purposes.

"It has armed the tyrants of the world with power; it has drank the blood of Martyrs; and it has thrown the deep stains of guilt on the fair robes of innocence. Who does not know how often the most upright of courts have felt its influence, or the purest judges as well as jurors bent their thoughts to its sway? When I recollect the effects of the late disasters in the money market—the feverish result of many monied operations, and the excitement of the public mind—when I remember the complaints long and deep that were uttered—that your public prints were calling justice down upon the heads of the supposed delinquents. I am not surprised that the public mind should be led away under the power of intoxication, and should throw itself open to the inroads of prejudice."

The first settlers of New-England.—It is sometimes doubted whether the men who first emigrated to this part of the United States, were deserving of the high eulogies with which the pride of their posterity has sometimes loaded them. Whilst we never think of them but with admiration of their patience and perseverance, it is not now our intention to discuss this subject. We merely wish to advert to that unbending morality, of which they were the most noble examples. Amongst their civil regulations, the punishment of inebriety was one, as may be seen by the following extract:

Drunkenness.—"March 4, 1824.—Robert Cole having been often punished for drunkenness, was now ordered to wear a red D. about his neck for a year.

[*Winthrop's Journal.*

Why should not the habitual drunkard now be marked with some other public stigma, than that which may be seen in the bleared eye, the inflamed face, the palsied hand, and the tottering gait?

[*Christian Watchman.*

Cooper's novels are about to be published in Germany in an edition similar to a recent one of the works of Scott.

There are now employed in the office of the National Intelligencer, ninety seven persons, including the two editors and clerks. If the reporters be added we have the round number of one hundred. The quantity of paper consumed within a week, exceeded 300 reams.

[*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Cool Trick.—At the Belvidera (N. J.) Oyer and Terminer, one Mr. Adam Cool was convicted of an assault upon Catharine Berry, and fined one dollar and costs. The assault consisted in putting his arm around her neck and kissing her. Now, this was a very *warm* act for Mr. Adam Cool.

A London Journal states that Sir Walter Scott has received from Longman & Co. 11,000 guineas for the copyright of the life of Napoleon.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Dec. 23, 1826.

Bacon—none.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—65 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 40 a 45.
Gin—Country, 40 a 42.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—40 a 45 cts.
Wheat—none.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 50 cents.
Flaxseed—none.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $6 a 6½.
Lard—none.
Meal—per bushel, 62½.
Molasses—per gallon, 33 cts.
Pork—per bbl. $11 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Bank Note Exchange.

AT NORFOLK.

North Carolina State Bank Newbern, and Cape Fear 2 discount.

AT RICHMOND.

North Carolina Notes, 2 a 2¼ discount.

AT PETERSBURG.

North Carolina Notes, 1¼ a 1½ discount.

At *New-York*, on Saturday last, North Carolina notes were at 2½ per cent. discount.

At *Philadelphia*, on Saturday last, they were at 2½ per ct. discount.

At *Baltimore*, on Saturday, they were 2¼ a 2½ per ct. discount.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	59	67	70
Monday,	56	53	44
Tuesday,	36	41	42
Wednesday,	34	42	46
Thursday,	44	52	56
Friday,	40	48	48

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

16th, Schr. Elizabeth, Foster, fr. Boston, lime and potatoes to the master.

" Schr. Elizabeth, Robertson, fr. Plymouth, (Mass.) in ballast.

18th, Schr. Convert, Baum, from N. York, in ballast.

21st, Schr. John Rodman, Bright, from St. Lucia, molasses and sugar to Wm. C. Butler. Capt. B. states that the brig Neptune, Cole, from N. Castle, (Me.) was off St. Lucia 25th ult.—had not sold. Schr. William, Pope, from Wells was lying off for a market, the 26th. Schr. Ann & Rebecca, of Tappahannock, Vowel, sailed for St Thomas 26th. Dec. 10th, in lat. 30 N. lon. 71 W. spoke the ship Pacific, of and from New-Bedford, bound to Vera Cruz, 7 days out. All well.

22d, Schr. Wm. Henry, Keen, from Bristol, (Me.) via Charleston, in ballast. Saw at Ocracock schr. Jane Maria, Baxter, from Turk's Island, with salt for this place.

" Schr. Two Brothers, Hobbs, fr. Charleston, in ballast. Schr. Sea Flower, Britt, sailed from Charleston 16th with salt for Edenton.

DEPARTED.

13th, Schr. Lasthena, Toler, for Charleston, with corn by Wright & Williams.

17th, Schr. Delight, Kellum, for Charleston, corn by Wright & Williams.

21st. Schr. Massasoit, Washburn, for Kingston, (Mass.) with corn by A. Fobes, jr.

" Schr. Regulator, Chadwick, for Charleston, corn by J. C. Ehringhaus.

To sail to-day,

Schr. Harriet, Whelden, for Providence, (R. I.) corn and staves by A. Fobes, jr.

Schr. Convert, Baum, for Charleston, corn by I. Fearing.

The Schr. Philinda, of this port, was at Antigua the 4th of November.

CIRCUS.

The Manager of the Pavillion Circus respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth City and its vicinity, that the Circus will open on Monday Dec. 25th inst. and continue three evenings.

The Company will perform on Tuesday, to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. for the accommodation of those from the country.

☞ For particulars see bills.

Elizabeth-City, Dec. 23.

NOTICE.

On the 29th inst. the subscriber intends offering at Public Sale, where he now resides, the most of his Goods and Chattles, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of different kinds, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. on a liberal credit of six months, purchasers giving their notes with approved securities.

Benjamin Pritchard.

December 23.

ALSO,

The Plantation belonging to the Estate of Joseph Pritchard, dec. will be offered for rent, if not disposed of previous. Terms will be made known by the

EXECUTOR.

New and Cheap Store.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken that commodious Store, next door to Capt. Pickett's Tavern, where they have now opened and propose to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

which they will sell low, for cash or produce.

JAS. A. ARMISTEAD & Co.

Elizabeth-City, Dec. 2[illegible] Tf

Sale of [illegible]ocs.

Pursuant to an [illegible] Court will be sold at [illegible]tion at the Court [illegible]t day of January [illegible]sion among the [illegible] Rose and wife, her child Mary, [illegible] months—notes with approved security will be required, by the

HEIRS.

Elizabeth City, Dec. 23. L

Hertford Academy

The exercises of this institution, will commence on Monday the first of January next under the direction of Mr. *Thomas A. Hardy.* The course of instruction will comprise the various branches of an English education, and the rudiments of the Latin language. For terms, &c. apply to the teacher.

By order of the Trustees.

☞ Good accommodations for boarders may be obtained in the Town.

Dec 23. Tf

FOR RENT,

A Store House 25 feet in front, and 18 feet deep, with two brick chimneys and a piazza, and a new Ware House in the most central part of Durants Neck, on the main road. It is a most eligible situation for mercantile business, being in the midst of a thickly settled neighborhood, and convenient to several landings on Little River, Albemarle Sound, and Perquimans River.—There is on the adjoining lot a new house where comfortable board may be had if required. Apply to

THOS. LAYDEN on the Premises.

Dec. 23, 1826. Rt

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From the Providence Journal.

PATHETIC BALLAD.

A lady gay once pensive sat,
All under a willow tree,
And—"Oh!" said she, "for a wealthy man
To come and marry me."

Then up stept Abner Tompkins bold,
"Oh lady gay," said he,
"I am a *rich* and handsome man,
And I will marry thee."

Then out he took a heavy purse,
And chink'd it in his hands;
"All this is mine," said he, "and more
In houses and in lands."

The lady's heart was then subdued;
"Oh! Abner dear," said she,
"Receive my plight, thou handsome man,
All under this willow tree."

And so he did; but Oh! how soon
Do earthly prospects crash;
And sad the fate of ladies gay
Who sell their hearts for cash.

Too soon she found his boastful talk
A base deceptive lure;
And he who seem'd so very rich,
Now turn'd out very poor.

The purse he chink'd held borrow'd cash,
(Oh! vile perfidious lover;)
And all his houses and his lands
Were mortgaged four times over.

Ah! fate, how busy wilt thou be,
Rudely our fortunes moulding;
That lady never more took tea,
But took to rum and scolding!

And Abner Tompkins had *his* due
For all his lying speeches;
She claw'd his visage black and blue,
And ragged went his breeches!

And nightly to the pond he'd go,
And sit among the bushes,
And hear the bull frogs sullen plunge,
And croak among the rushes.

One night as he sat there, he saw
A sight that made him shudder;
'Twas Mrs. Tompkins floating down,
Without a sail or rudder!

"My dear," cried he, "you've drown'd
yourself,
And in the pond of water;
And soon as ever I can strip,
I'll in and follow after."

So off he [illegible] his coat and shirt,
And [illegible]
He plunged [illegible] wind moans,
He sinks— [illegible] screeches.

Now, all ye [illegible]
Boast [illegible]
And ladies [illegible]
Lest your [illegible] so.

FROM THE BERKSHIRE STAR.

AUTUMN.

"See all nature fading, dying,
Silent, all things seem to mourn;
Life from vegitation flying,
Brings to mind the mouldering urn."

Says an Author, "Years rush by us like the wind." The blasts of Autumn are now in sullen moans, sweeping thro the air reminding the human race of the certainty that all earthly things shall draw to a close. Nations alike with individuals can derive from this mournful season the most solemn and impressive lessons. They have their period of rise, of glory, and of decline. The sun appears in the west after his path of brightness has been obscured by a dark and threatening storm. So often is it with man. The dark and dreary path may at last lead to peace and happiness. Sorrow for a season may weigh down the mind of the lovely and the good, but they have a hope which may never fail; and this hope looks forward to scenes of uninterrupted enjoyments beyond the skies. When the melancholy winds of autumn sigh through the lonely grove and sweep along the lowly vale, they produce a serenity like that which pervades the mind of him, whose locks, whitened by the frosts of wintry suns, proclaim that soon he goes to repose with the fathers. The groves are tinged with autumnal dies.—Some proclaim the untimely frost, others bear marks of decaying age. The morning suns of another autumnal period are beginning to dawn, reminding us of the approaching hour, when we must sleep in the grave. Since the last, who has not seen sorrow? Before another, who may not feel it? Time is fast rolling on events, reader, in which others, and perhaps you, may be deeply, yes, deeply interested. You have friends; perhaps you will be called to part with them.—You have health, perhaps that blooming countenance must lose its fresh & healthful die, to assume one of which the fading leaves of autumn are now a mournful emblem. Perhaps *thou* wilt be with the years that are gone, and the friends of thy youth shall weep in thy halls; perhaps thy companion is to bid adieu to earthly scenes and go to the silent apartments of the dead. We survive we know not how long. We are but for a season, and our years will have an end like autumn's shadowy cloud. Look on yonder mountains! View the groves of yonder forest. See the red and yellow hues of expiring nature, and tell me, reader, if they are not fit emblems of untimely dissolution. The oaks of the mountains fall, the mountains themselves decay with years, the ocean shrinks and grows again, the moon herself is lost in heaven; and shall man endure the wreck of element and still survive? No. his

——"Sense and reason shew the door,
Call for his bier, and point him to the dust."

The season of autumn is one of pensiveness, and one which none can approach without feeling deeply interested, and realizing, how perishable are the charms of earth. It is now that the proud heart stoops from its elevation and commingles with the feelings of the world. But the impression which the scenes of autumn are peculiarly fitted to produce, is the vanity of earthly hopes. The beauty of spring, the verdure of summer have gone, and with them the hopes and prospects of many are blasted. Perhaps before another autumn's sun shall shine, I may be called to follow to the grave some dear early friend. I have seen since the commencement of the last year, persons weeping in silent but deep felt anguish over the couch of a dying friend, watching with intense anxiety, the last throbbing of the heart, which is soon to lose its beating in the cold embrace of death. No doubt we dream of long life and prosperity; that our path will lead to happiness; that the beams of heaven will smile around our habitation; that when the evening of our days come on, our sun will go down in cloudless serenity. But alas! a few days will change the scene. The syren song will not always last. A short time and the passing traveller will tread on our graves, and know not that we are there. The hand of time is daily enstamping dissolution and decay upon "the noblest proofs of human toil." The most stupendous fabrics of antiquity are touched by its influence, and crumble into nothing.—Where now are the once renowned cities of Balbec and Babylon—Tyre and Troy—Carthage and Palmyra? But one stupendous mass of mighty ruins marks the spot, where these magnificent works of the ancients towered in oriental sublimity! The barbarian as he roams the desert looks with astonishment upon those time worn and tempest beaten monuments! those half mouldered remnants of columns, of capitols, and of tombs!—In the land where the sun of science and genius shone with unrivaled splendor, where once resided the fathers of Learning, we behold the pyramids rising in massy and stupendous magnificence, a mark at once of human ingenuity and debasing superstition. When we revert to the history of Egypt, how many profound truths are there written on those sepulchral monuments of Egyptian kings. How replete their aspect with sublime instructions. There may we behold the [illegible] of all human power and aggrandizement. Passing surveyed the lofty site of old Carthage, once the formidable rival of [illegible] and the places which yet bear marks of ancient art and empire, we may proceed onward in our tour, and view with [illegible] but thoughtful amazement, the valley of the [illegible] within whose borders, Thebes with her hundred gates, strews the ground with broken entablatures, pedestals, and other marks of former grandeur! Passing over into Asia, we shall behold the depositories of the "mighty dead"—the tomb of the Assyrian on the banks of the Tigris—the Chaldean on the banks of the Euphrates—and those of the Persians scattered over the plains from the Indus to the Mediterranean. Among these ruins the genius of departed ages sits undisturbed, announcing to the world, that no pomp of earthly greatness can survive the desolations of Time. When this fleeting dream of human life shall have flown, to what purpose will all our schemes of greatness or happiness have conduced, if among them are not found some acts of benevolence and philanthropy to the human race. Let us, then, concious that all human possessions are held by an uncertain tenure, remember the duty we owe to society, and, that our lives may not be a blank in creation, relieve the unfortunate, in whose bosom affliction & despair have taken up a residence. Let us, in fine, if we would reap a rich harvest of glory in the autumn of our days, cultivate in our youth those high, unbending principles of rectitude and goodness, which will lead us to the highest stations in life. But above all let us not neglect to prepare for a future existence.—For

"This life is like the lightning's flash,
The mighty thunder's roar;
We see the light, we hear the crash,
And strait they are no more."

A Sermon.—The liberality of the present age is beginning to extend itself in a manner the most surprising; it has even reached the clergy of some of our country parishes, celebrated for the staunchness and orthodoxy of their religious principles. A reverend doctor, remarkable for his suavity of manners, finely situated in a country parish, not one hundred miles from George Buchanan's monument, was one Sunday, very lately, exhorting his beloved flock, and describing in the strongest and most glowing terms, the happiness of heaven. He said he could compare it to nothing but the blessings of matrimony, and the pleasure of the happy fireside, graced by a lovely, loving, and beautiful wife. He took occasion from this, to descant on the duty of young men marrying soon, and releaving the dreariness of their situation by a young and handsome bride. He said that, tho' they possessed all the wealth in the world, and were masters of all the gems in the East Indies, and all the jewels of the West Indies, yet if they were not married, they still wanted the most valuable gem of all—an agreeable wife. He said there was a very popular song at present, called 'Home sweet Home,' which he had often admired for its touching simplicity and excellent pathos. It was so appropriate to the subject, as describing so well the happiness of domestic enjoyment, and, by analogy and anticipation, the happiness of Heaven, that although he could not sing it to them, yet he would take the liberty of repeating a verse or two of it, for the benefit of the younger part of his hearers. Accordingly he began, and actually repeated the following:—

'Mid pleasure and palaces tho' we may roam, [like home;
Be it ever so humble, there's no place
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which search through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere.
Home, home, sweet sweet home!
There's no place like home!
There's no place like home!'

[*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The Cat and Rat have lain down together!—We have just witnessed a most strange and unnatural display of the '*era of good feelings*' in the feline species. A Cat of Mr. Ensworth's is nursing and protecting two Kittens and a YOUNG RAT, all three of which we saw sucking her in the orderly manner. The Cat seems to bestow even more of her maternal fondness upon the adopted than the natural offspring. After they were fed, the kittens and rat commenced their gambols, in which Madam Grimalkin participated with great glee. The rat has been nursed in this way for more than two weeks, and is as tame as a petted kitten!—[*Rochester Tel.*

An astrologer fixing his eyes upon the countenance of the Duke of Milan, said to him, "My lord, arrange your affairs, for you have not long to live." "How dost thou know this?" asked the Duke. "By my acquaintance with the stars," answered the astrologer. "And pray how long art thou to live?" "My planet promises me a long life." "Well thou shalt shortly discover that we ought not to trust to the stars."—And he ordered him to be hanged instantly.

The creation of Woman.—In the country where the conversation happened to turn upon Mosaical account of the creation of woman, a lady made the following remark: "The creator appears, in this story, in the light of a midnight robber—he steals from Adam in his sleep." "Allow me madam" said a gentleman, "to narrate an anecdote by way of argument against your objection. Last night, some persons broke into my father's house; they carried away a bar of silver and left in its place a richly chased golden vase;—can we consider those men as thieves?"—"Thieves," exclaimed the lady, "no, benefactors" "Well then," said the gentleman, "in what manner ought we to regard him who took away a worthless rib, and gave in exchange an inestimable treasure?"

Mind and Manners.—There seems to be some congeniality between a fine form and a virtuous mind.—When we meet an individual in the walks of life who unites pleasing manners with beauty of person, there is none that can withhold from him the meed of approbation. But if on a further acquaintance we discover that his principles are unsound, his feelings perverted, and his habits so many hypocritical assumptions, we are compelled to turn ourselves away in disgust. It is like the traveller who copies afar off a pleasant grove of orange trees, quivering in the western breeze. The tinge of the fruit rivals the beams of the rosy sun; the fragrance of the branches scents the whole atmosphere. The traveller approaches in rapture and discovers it the haunt of surpents, wild beasts, or wilder Indians. Such too often is the result of cultivated acquaintance in the world.

A FINE WOMAN.

It is agreeable to observe how differently modern writers and the inspired author of the Proverbs, describe a fine woman. The former confine their praises chiefly to personal charms and ornamental accomplishments, while the latter celebrate only the virtues of a valuable mistress of a family and a useful member of society. The one is perfectly acquainted with all the fashionable languages of Europe; the other opens her mouth with wisdom, and is perfectly acquainted with all the uses of the needle, distaff and the loom. The business of the one is pleasure—the pleasure of the other is business. The one is admired abroad; the other at home. "Her children rise up and call her blessed—her husband also praiseth her."—There is no name in the world equal to this; nor is there a note in music half so delighful as the respectful language with which the grateful son or daughter perpetuates the memory of a sensible and affectionate mother.

From the Nashville Whig and Banner.

Causes of Intemperance.

The late President Dwight, in a sermon on intemperance, mentions among the causes of that most fatal and alarming prevalent evil, the following:

1. Example. 2 Frequenting those places where strong drink is conveniently obtained. 3. Evil companions. 4. Customary and regular drinking.

Its Evils.—1. It exhibits the subject of it in the light of extreme odiousness and degradation. 2. Drunkenness exposes the subject of it to many, and those often extreme, dangers. 3. The druckard exposes himself to many temptations and many sins. 4. A drunkard necessarily wastes his own property. 5. The drunkard destroys his health. 6. The drunkard wastes his reputation. 7. The drunkard destroys his reason. 8. The drunkard destroys his usefulness. 9. The drunkard ruins his family.—(1. He spreads through his family the habit of intoxication. 2. By squandering their property he deprives them of both comfort and respectability. 3. He breaks their hearts by subjecting them to insupportable mortification.) 10. The drunkard destroys his life. 11. The drunkard destroys his soul.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Seeing as I often have seen, the unreasonable task imposed upon a few, of puddling the whole floor of a Church, during one Sermon—and seeing too how hard they labor to perform this task—and knowing how much more can be performed by persons acting in concert—I have thought proper to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved therefore, that the Sexton of the several Churches, set apart one fourth part of each Church, for the accommodation of Tobacco Chewers. And that they cause to be put up on each section so set apart, a legible sign, so that all Stranger Tobacco Chewers may at once find their fraternity. And that they, the said tobacco Chewers, be required only to puddle that one fourth part of the Church, and that if they should have finished the floor, before the end of the Sermon, they then employ the balance of their time on the walls and the backs of the benches. And that the said Sexton suffer the said part of the Church so set apart as aforesaid, to remain unswept and unwashed, from year's end to year's end, that they, the said fraternity, may enjoy to themselves the entire fruits of their labor.

On a gentleman, surprised at seeing a Lady eat a sweetmeat commonly called a rock.

It me surprises that surprise
At such a sight be felt—
For tell me if not woman's lip,
What else a *rock* can melt?

Moral and Religious

From the Saturday Evening Post.

"How short and hasty is our life"

'Tis a thought no less solemn than true, that every inhabitant of this sphere must, at one time, bid an adieu to the fascinations of earth, to undergo the realities of eternity. Though our days may be extended to the utmost extent of man's life, yet an end must come—a termination to all our joys and sorrows. Fleeting, indeed, is our existence here, and momentary all our enjoyments: like a brittle thread alone supports us over the gaping tomb; so uncertain is life, that we rise up in the morning, in the full vigor of youth and bloom, their cheeks blooming with the rose of health, their eyes beaming with animation and joy, and in the expectation of every happiness, & are cut down as the rose, which, in the morning, expanding its bud, exhibiting its crimson colors, and breathing forth a fragrance delightful to the senses, at night withers away; the ground becomes strewed with its leaves, its beauty fades, and it pleases us no more. So they, at the time that night, with its sable veil has shrouded all things in oblivion, are cold and dead; their cheek, instead of the crimson which tinged it in the morning, is pale and wan; their eye, instead of the animation which before beamed from it, is dim and obscure; those of death ne'er to open again; their joys are fled, their expectations vanished, and all their long anticipated happiness is blasted by the king of terrors; those long treasured dreams of pleasure, the dread reality of death forbid their enjoyment—the chillness of the grave has wrapped them round—the dark moisture of the sepulchre will soon be on them—there lie unchilled by the rains, and unwaked by the winds, until the last trump shall announce the dissolution of all things—But, if they have secured to themselves an inheritance among the saints in light, the change is a desirable one; a translation from sorrow, sickness and pain, to the enjoyment of the most exquisite bliss, to an immortal life of vigour and joy, to the delightsome employment of joining with the celestial choirs, in chanting forth anthems of praise to God—And when standing around the bed-side of the dying saint, and beholding him throw off the shackles of mortality, we see his countenance calm and placid, beaming with heavenly smiles; no disquieting fears intrude themselves into his breast—no fearful apprehensions of being disowned by his Saviour; he has the utmost confidence in his promises, and waits with patience and resignation for the hour that shall sever the cord of life, and usher him in the presence of his Maker. When their spirits have fled and left a cold lump of clay, it involuntarily calls forth the exclamation of Balaam, "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his". But for a moment turn the scale; behold the closing scene of the ungodly man, who, when in the possession of health, scorned the idea of judgment—set at naught the salutary restraints of wisdom, and instead of frequenting the house of God, on his holy day, to learn the duties obligatory upon him, pursued his own sensual gratifications, and joined in every new round of pleasure that presented itself to his depraved imagination, banishing every reflection, tending to turn his thoughts to the realities of another world.

In this situation, he is extended on a death bed, his mind becomes the receptacle of every gloomy idea, he is terrified at the thought of appearing before that God, whom all his life he had insulted and abused—he is conscious if he should be called away in his present situation, he must be eternally lost—he beware his madness and folly, in rejecting so many opportunities of being reconciled to his Maker—he recurs to the Gospel promises, but they contain no consolation for him; they only aggravate his misery—his strength daily decreases—his pulse becomes "faint and few"—he lies a ghastly spectre, the victim of his own follies; thus he resigns his breath; neither would we wish to unveil the mysteries of the Eternal world, to view him before the throne of the great God, satisfied that the judge of all the earth will do right. Surely every reasonable man would shudder at the idea of realizing this picture in his own experience; then let all give heed to those things, requisite for an inheritance in the Mansion of Bliss.

SILVANDER.